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Editor

## Power Of The Press

THE power of the newspaper is like that of electricity. It has a positive and negative pole. There was an "electric physician" here once who had a patient upon whom he used a battery daily. The patient did not improve and at last grew distrustful and asked his medical attendant what the theory of his healing was. The man with the battery said: "You have a serious case of rheumatism. I place the positive pole of the battery in your right hand, take the negative in one of my hands, then, with the other hand grasp your disengaged hand; on the instant the positive pole begins to drive the disease from you into my own nerves, but I am so vigorous that I am immune, and the negative pole in my hand finally receives and neutralizes the pain." The patient thought for a moment and then said: "Doctor, suppose we try an experiment. I am not improving; suppose you take the positive battery and give me the negative, and then I will draw the health out of your system into my afflicted limb. In that way the limb will be charged with health and this accursed pain will have to get up and go."

The experiment was tried with most salutary effect. The pain reacted on the negative pole and the patient rapidly recovered.

The Morning Redlight made a like mistake when it attacked Mayor Bransford. It tried to fill the Mayor with its own poison, but got the wrong pole. The Mayor grew fat every day and now the people are liable to insist upon his being re-elected Mayor, while the accumulated poison has saturated the system of the Morning Redlight, and it knows how the impaled rattler feels when the only honorable thing for it to do is to turn and sting itself to death.

## A Hopeful Outlook

IT seems to us that the outlook for business in Salt Lake is better than it has been before in a very long time. There is a reasonable amount of money here for investment purposes; the harvest this year ought to exceed any previous harvest both in quantity and value, and we have the authority of first-class miners that the mines of the state were never before in better form or yielding more generously.

The money that will come from field and range will all be for use right in the state of Utah, and the profits from the mines will in great part remain here. The above is a fair statement for the state. In this city, it looks to us as though for the winter there should be no idle men. It is certain that the work on the new High school building will be pushed right along, also on the

Utah Hotel annex; we are promised that the building of the great Auerbach block and the completion of the Newhouse Hotel have passed the speculative and doubtful periods, and that henceforth the work will be on details merely and that construction will soon begin. Mr. M. H. Walker is busy on the details of his great block, getting the plans ready in such form that no changes will be needed when the work of construction shall begin. The great new Sullivan and Considine theatre is nearly completed and we have the assurance that when it shall be completed, it will be a fire-proof class A theatre in every sense of the word and there will not be many others of more enlightened capacity for audiences. There are significant whispers that two more massive skyscrapers may be looked for on upper Main street in the immediate future.

A few words are in order here regarding the Hotel Utah. It has been a phenomenal success from the first, and still we do not think that it has seriously interfered with the other hotels in the city. But it has done this: a great many people who have come here to spend three days have continued their visit for weeks. And this has been in the season when residents who can afford it have been seeking seashore and high mountain resorts. The reason has been that they have found much more than they were looking for when they came—a perfect house, perfect food, perfect service and reasonable rates.

It is a significant fact, too, that in the city four or five high-class restaurants are doing a great business where one could not live five years ago.

And though in public estimation times have been stringent for months past, more automobiles have been sold than there were buggies, surreys and carriages five years ago, and within the past few months the people have spent for entertainments more than they ever did in double the time in all the past of the city. We would think this fact alone would shame into silence those journals that have for years persistently advertised that the government of the city has been a steady graft and incompetency and have pursued precisely the course that newspapers which desired to invite the riff-raff of the world here, and to drive all decent people out would have pursued.

The day has passed when the place that Salt Lake occupies can be successfully decried. The people all over this interior realize that it is the only place for a great city within six hundred miles in either direction. And the truth of that is becoming more and more apparent every day. There will be no more sticking of the engine on its center; it is pulsing along with increased rhythm and power every day, and the great expansion is yet to be.

## A Country Out Of Joint

THE New York Times, the other day, received a dispatch from Paris announcing that American tourists would this year spend \$100,000,000 in Europe, and the greater part of that in Paris, whereupon the Times felt it necessary to publish an editorial defending the tourists for the expenditure.

That all seems most unnecessary. If a man or woman has surplus money and pleases to spend it abroad, that is but one of the prerogatives of citizenship in this country. It is not

that of which people complain. But most of those tourists sailed away in foreign ships and will return in foreign ships, and the money they pay in fares and tips will all go abroad, which ought not to be. It the same way with what is sent abroad and what is brought in from foreign lands and the whole amounts to quite \$250,000,000 per annum. Could the savings banks of New York City receive that sum, they would willingly pay \$10,000,000, probably \$12,000,000 for the use of it, and the original \$250,000,000 would likewise be here. What that means can be understood by remembering that when the big New York plungers, four years ago, precipitated the panic upon the country, there was a frantic rush to Europe to borrow \$100,000,000 to tide the trouble over. Had our country been handling our own freights and passengers for four years prior to that panic, it would have had on hand ten times the amount needed to meet the emergency.

And still, let any one arise in congress and propose to expend annually for a few years the amount now lost in interest, in order to restore our merchant marine and to extend trade in foreign countries, especially in South America, which our people should expand in, and from all sides will come the protest that members of congress will not be parties to a plan to give men already rich more money.

That rich foreign ship-owners are being made richer annually by the stupidity which on that subject rules congress, does not count with those Reubens.

Again, we are sending quite \$300,000,000 abroad annually to pay interest on American securities held in Europe, while at home money is so difficult to get with which to carry on needed enterprises, that it has ceased to be a measure of values or a sufficient medium of exchange. Suppose the government should issue a billion of one and one-half per cent gold bonds in small denominations, make the bonds of the size of greenbacks or national bank notes, that people might use them as money, pay the expenses of the government with them and use the money received in taxes and customs in buying those bonds held abroad, is it not clear that the money now sent abroad in interest would grow less and less and very soon cease altogether? And that saving would in ten years fill our country with money. Then no more straw enterprises should be permitted to issue and sell bonds, because they gravitate to the old world and the interest has to be sent annually, which is a drain upon the money of this country which should not be permitted.

It would not hurt American bankers to issue these low-rate bonds, for business would increase so rapidly that they would loan more money than ever. As it is the volume of money does not begin to keep up with the increased volume of business. It is a shame that with all the yield of farm, factory and mine, with all the balance of trade in our favor, there is no sensible increase in the volume of money, as is shown by the fact that when any sudden call is made for a large amount, the only expedient seems to be to issue more interest-bearing bonds to be sold abroad.

A new financial system is the one great need of the United States.